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EVENING BULLETIN.

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SUBSCRIPTION PRICES.—In Advance.—Daily Journal \$10; Country Daily \$8; Tri-Weekly \$6; Weekly \$3; Even Bulletin \$2 a year or 12 1/2 cents a week, if mailed \$5. CASH PRICES.—In Advance.—Country Dailies or Tri-Weeklies for \$25; 1 copy 2 years \$5; 2 copies 1 year \$5; 3 copies \$12; 10 copies or more \$1 50 each.

Papers sent by mail are payable in advance. When the Daily, Country Daily, or Tri-Weekly is to be discontinued (paid in advance at the time subscribed for), the subscriber must order, otherwise it will be continued, at our option, until paid for and stopped, as has been our custom.

If not paid, it must be paid at the time of discontinuance, or at our option, if partly in good, it will be sent until paid. Remittances by mail, in "registered" letters, at our risk.

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL FOR REGULAR ADVERTISERS.

One square, 10 lines. One square, 10 lines. Do, each additional line. Do, each additional line. Do, one week. Do, one week. Do, two weeks. Do, two weeks. Do, three weeks. Do, three weeks. Do, four weeks. Do, four weeks. Do, five weeks. Do, five weeks. Do, six weeks. Do, six weeks. Do, seven weeks. Do, seven weeks. Do, eight weeks. Do, eight weeks. Do, nine weeks. Do, nine weeks. Do, ten weeks. Do, ten weeks. Do, eleven weeks. Do, eleven weeks. Do, twelve weeks. Do, twelve weeks. Do, thirteen weeks. Do, thirteen weeks. Do, fourteen weeks. Do, fourteen weeks. Do, fifteen weeks. Do, fifteen weeks. Do, sixteen weeks. Do, sixteen weeks. Do, seventeen weeks. Do, seventeen weeks. Do, eighteen weeks. Do, eighteen weeks. Do, nineteen weeks. Do, nineteen weeks. Do, twenty weeks. Do, twenty weeks. Do, twenty-one weeks. Do, twenty-one weeks. Do, twenty-two weeks. Do, twenty-two weeks. Do, twenty-three weeks. Do, twenty-three weeks. Do, twenty-four weeks. Do, twenty-four weeks. Do, twenty-five weeks. Do, twenty-five weeks. Do, twenty-six weeks. Do, twenty-six weeks. Do, twenty-seven weeks. Do, twenty-seven weeks. Do, twenty-eight weeks. Do, twenty-eight weeks. Do, twenty-nine weeks. Do, twenty-nine weeks. Do, thirty weeks. Do, thirty weeks. Do, thirty-one weeks. Do, thirty-one weeks. Do, thirty-two weeks. Do, thirty-two weeks. Do, thirty-three weeks. Do, thirty-three weeks. Do, thirty-four weeks. Do, thirty-four weeks. Do, thirty-five weeks. Do, thirty-five weeks. Do, thirty-six weeks. Do, thirty-six weeks. Do, thirty-seven weeks. Do, thirty-seven weeks. Do, thirty-eight weeks. Do, thirty-eight weeks. Do, thirty-nine weeks. Do, thirty-nine weeks. Do, forty weeks. Do, forty weeks. Do, forty-one weeks. Do, forty-one weeks. Do, forty-two weeks. Do, forty-two weeks. Do, forty-three weeks. Do, forty-three weeks. Do, forty-four weeks. Do, forty-four weeks. Do, forty-five weeks. Do, forty-five weeks. Do, forty-six weeks. Do, forty-six weeks. Do, forty-seven weeks. Do, forty-seven weeks. Do, forty-eight weeks. Do, forty-eight weeks. Do, forty-nine weeks. Do, forty-nine weeks. Do, fifty weeks. Do, fifty weeks. Do, fifty-one weeks. Do, fifty-one weeks. Do, fifty-two weeks. Do, fifty-two weeks. Do, fifty-three weeks. Do, fifty-three weeks. Do, fifty-four weeks. Do, fifty-four weeks. Do, fifty-five weeks. Do, fifty-five weeks. Do, fifty-six weeks. Do, fifty-six weeks. Do, fifty-seven weeks. Do, fifty-seven weeks. Do, fifty-eight weeks. Do, fifty-eight weeks. Do, fifty-nine weeks. Do, fifty-nine weeks. Do, sixty weeks. Do, sixty weeks. Do, sixty-one weeks. Do, sixty-one weeks. Do, sixty-two weeks. Do, sixty-two weeks. Do, sixty-three weeks. Do, sixty-three weeks. Do, sixty-four weeks. Do, sixty-four weeks. Do, sixty-five weeks. Do, sixty-five weeks. Do, sixty-six weeks. Do, sixty-six weeks. Do, sixty-seven weeks. Do, sixty-seven weeks. Do, sixty-eight weeks. Do, sixty-eight weeks. Do, sixty-nine weeks. Do, sixty-nine weeks. Do, seventy weeks. Do, seventy weeks. Do, seventy-one weeks. Do, seventy-one weeks. Do, seventy-two weeks. Do, seventy-two weeks. Do, seventy-three weeks. Do, seventy-three weeks. Do, seventy-four weeks. Do, seventy-four weeks. Do, seventy-five weeks. Do, seventy-five weeks. Do, seventy-six weeks. Do, seventy-six weeks. Do, seventy-seven weeks. Do, seventy-seven weeks. Do, seventy-eight weeks. Do, seventy-eight weeks. Do, seventy-nine weeks. Do, seventy-nine weeks. Do, eighty weeks. Do, eighty weeks. Do, eighty-one weeks. Do, eighty-one weeks. Do, eighty-two weeks. Do, eighty-two weeks. Do, eighty-three weeks. Do, eighty-three weeks. Do, eighty-four weeks. Do, eighty-four weeks. Do, eighty-five weeks. Do, eighty-five weeks. Do, eighty-six weeks. Do, eighty-six weeks. Do, eighty-seven weeks. Do, eighty-seven weeks. Do, eighty-eight weeks. Do, eighty-eight weeks. Do, eighty-nine weeks. Do, eighty-nine weeks. Do, ninety weeks. Do, ninety weeks. Do, ninety-one weeks. Do, ninety-one weeks. Do, ninety-two weeks. Do, ninety-two weeks. Do, ninety-three weeks. Do, ninety-three weeks. Do, ninety-four weeks. Do, ninety-four weeks. Do, ninety-five weeks. Do, ninety-five weeks. Do, ninety-six weeks. Do, ninety-six weeks. Do, ninety-seven weeks. Do, ninety-seven weeks. Do, ninety-eight weeks. Do, ninety-eight weeks. Do, ninety-nine weeks. Do, ninety-nine weeks. Do, one hundred weeks. Do, one hundred weeks.

A QUESTION FOR TO-DAY.

The meeting of mechanics at the Masonic Hall, on Saturday night, develops the startling fact that 3,000 industrious people, working people, male and female people, of the city of Louisville, are out of employment by the money pressure. There is a long dreary winter before them with the wants of family around them. They want work to do. They don't want charity. That, if not too cold a word, is a word too insufficient for a supply. It is a moment's relief and unsatisfactory at best. The mass of the high-minded industrious people thus suddenly thrown out of work would scorn mere charity. They don't want something for nothing. They want to labor. They want to give labor as an equivalent for food, clothing, and shelter for themselves and families. They don't expect, in the present crisis, to draw full wages as when their labor was in demand and capital competed for it. They are and will be content with the necessities of life for its price now. The question is: how and by whom will that labor be furnished and that price be paid to them for doing it?

This is the question. The men of capital, the banks, and business men must put their minds to the consideration of it in time. The city authorities must do some thinking about it also. It is a serious question and as urgent as it is serious. Hunger must be appeased. Can the employers of the city do business and furnish labor for these hands and pay them for it until spring? Some say they can on their own means; others say they can on small accommodations from the banks. Will the banks give it? They will. Yet the employers say confidence is gone—currency is depreciating—we are afraid to make sales—we don't know who will pay us—let us accumulate a large stock of winter's work, and what will, what can we do with it in the spring—where shall we find a safe market for it, safe persons to buy it from us or to sell it for us? These are the perplexing unsettled questions to be answered before work can be given to the idle and money paid for it, even to keep the unemployed people alive till spring.

The meeting of Saturday night appointed an intelligent committee on the supply of labor and put them under instructions to confer with the employers, the banks, and the merchants as to the best method to obtain it, and when ready to report to call a meeting—an earnest, peaceful meeting of all the business classes and of all branches of industry in the city to hear it and to deliberate upon it. If that committee find that the present employers can't carry on work and furnish the needed employment, then the moneyed men will consider how and on what terms and by what system of agency the necessities of life can and will be furnished to the unemployed and the needy. We will say more in our next issue on this subject. Meantime, we say think! think! think of the present necessity and of wise and prudent means for its relief!!!

[For the Louisville Bulletin.]

THE TALISMAN.

Dear Kate, wilt wear this ring for me? Perchance in some still twilight hour, When fancy calls old friends to thee, Its ray may have a quickening power.

I would it were the brightest gem That gleams upon Brazilian sand, Or flashes in a diadem, It still should sparkle on thy hand.

But yet though modestly it glows, And dims before thy brighter eyes, Attend, a secret I'll disclose, A marvellous virtue in it lies.

A fairy prisoned in this stone Around the wearer weaves this spell, And friendship false shall ne'er be known If she but mark these precious well.

Her wit may be as keen as thine, But not a heart-stain must it bear, Her eye may just as brightly shine, But of an angry flash—beware.

A queenly head, if proudly tossed, A chiselled lip, if curled in scorn, The stone is doomed, its virtue lost, And she o'er broken vows shall mourn.

Her voice, melodious as thy own, If once attuned in passion's key The tiny captive breaks the stone, The spell is burst, the fay is free.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 30, 1857.

THE HOG MARKET.—Our Weekly is published to-day, and the farmers in the country doubtless feel anxious to know something about the price of hogs. There is nothing doing in them, though the season has arrived for killing. Yesterday the weather was very favorable for it. No hogs have yet come in. Packers cannot get any accommodations at the banks, and are willing to buy only on time. The price offered is \$5, net, and drovers are asking \$5 50.

It was reported yesterday, though we cannot vouch for its correctness, that contracts had been made in Bourbon county at \$3 50 and in Anderson at \$3, gross, both on time.

If the drovers are dissatisfied with these prices, and wish to pack on their own account, they can find no point that gives greater advantages to them than this city.

At New York last week sales of 1,000 dressed hogs were made for November delivery at 7 cents and 2,000 for December at 6 1/2 cents.

PROPHECY AFTER THE FACT.—Under the head of "Poetic Prophecy," the Cincinnati Gazette quotes the following passage from Byron's "Curse of Minerva," as foreshadowing the present British calamities in India:

"Look to the East, where Ganges' swarthy race Shall shake your tyrant empire to its base; Lo there rebellion rears her ghastly head, And glares the Nemesis of native deed; Till India rolls a deep purpur'd flood, And claims his long array of Northern blood."

In order to understand the amount of prophecy in these lines one has simply to remember that they were published in 1811, and that only a few years before "rebellion" had actually reared "her ghastly head" in India, and done everything that the lines portray. The passage, instead of being "poetic prophecy," is, in fact, poetic history.

THE TROUBLE IN NEW YORK.—The telegraph brings us intelligence of more serious difficulty at the commercial emporium. Mayor Wood is denounced a humbug. The services of the U. S. troops are called in. These are but small matters. By to-morrow the trouble will blow over.

RIVER AND STEAMBOAT MATTERS.

The river was rising very fast yesterday morning, but in the evening the rise was not so rapid. There were then 8 feet water in the canal and 5 1/2 feet on the falls. At Pittsburg, last evening, there were 11 1/2 feet and rising. The weather yesterday was cool.

We see from the advertisement that the Kentucky river packet Dove will resume her trips. She will leave to-morrow evening.

The Telegraph No. 3, Capt. Hildreth, is the mailboat for Cincinnati to-day. We understand that the mailboat company has reduced the wages of deckhands and firemen from \$30 to \$20 per month.

The Emma Dean is the packet for Carrollton to-day. We are indebted to Mr. Snyder for a copy of her manifest.

The fine steamer Diamond, Capt. Holcroft, is the packet for Evansville to-day.

The good steamer Tempest, Capt. Tarr, Mr. Johnson, clerk, will leave for Nashville to-day.

The underwriters at Pittsburg have announced that policies of insurance are vitiated by the failure of the master of the boat to have at all times a watchman on duty, as well in port as underweigh, by night as well as day.

The Cincinnati Commercial of yesterday says: Licking river poured out in torrents on Saturday, sweeping off considerable property. We do not remember having seen it so turbulent during the past ten years, except on the occasion of the breaking up of the ice last winter and the year previous. At Fairmont the railroad bridge was so badly damaged as to stop the passage of the trains over it. Six or seven coal barges and one or two empty flats, with an immense amount of drift, were swept out of this stream during the day, keeping the towboat Champion busy overhauling and landing the boats. Two or three of the coalboats were loaded and careened and sunk in front of the city.

When the American Express messenger left Columbus yesterday at 2 A. M., the Scioto river was bank full, and it was feared the grain warehouses in the bottom would be inundated. Both Miamis are also at flood height.

A literary correspondent of the New York Tribune, noticing the Atlantic Monthly, says:

Mr. Emerson has two or three poems and an article on Illusions. I discovered the authorship at a glance by the clumsy use of "the" for "it," which is peculiar to Mr. Emerson.

This contraction, which, in general, is not only "clumsy" but slipshod and fantastic, is not "peculiar to Mr. Emerson." We know at least one other writer of distinction in this country with whom it is a sort of pet form.

The New York Herald states that the steamer Northern Light, after leaving New York, came to anchor off Staten Island, and took on board W. R. C. Webster and E. C. Allen, (the latter a son-in-law of Com. Vanderbilt) who are bound for Costa Rica to secure from that government the exclusive use of the transit route for Commodore V.

MURDER OF A BROTHER.—A shocking fratricide occurred in Greenup county on Friday last. A son was quarrelling with his father when a younger brother expostulated. The elder brother immediately stabbed the latter several times with a knife, killing him instantly. The father and son were arrested and imprisoned.

A fire in Baltimore Wednesday night destroyed fifteen houses. Before daylight Thursday morning the incendiary torch was again applied, and a row of nine houses, adjoining the above, burned. Over a hundred persons were rendered homeless by the fire.

EMPLOYMENT.—We are authorized to say that Messrs. Gay & Hallman, the contractors of Broadway bridge across Beargrass, will give constant employment to one hundred stone cutters for six months or more. Cash wages every Saturday night.

An attempt was made on Thursday night last to murder Joseph Edwards, proprietor of the De Kalb House, Baltimore. A man named Louis Frank was arrested in the attempt. He is an Italian, and was hired to assassinate Edwards.

The Philadelphia Press says that Walker has "made everything straight in Kansas." He certainly made a straight coat-tail in his flight from the Territory after his late performances.

THE MECHANICS' COMMITTEE.—The following committee has been appointed by Mr. Dangerfield, President of the mechanics' meeting. The members are to report themselves at the circuit court room this (Tuesday) evening, at 7 o'clock: G. A. Howdon, for machinists and foundrymen. T. Polk, for carpenters. W. Dillard, for bricklayers. S. J. Dodge, for brass workmen. G. B. Appleby, for agricultural shops. R. Baker, for carriage makers. T. Tyson, for tailors. J. F. Robinson, for painters. Thomas M. Hicks, for tinners. Charles K. Isaacs, for shoemakers. R. E. Miles, for saddlers. Joseph Parrish, for plasterers.

HONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE.

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

In the Journal of Friday last, you speak of a Mr. Perry McD. Collins, whose official residence is upon the Armour river in Tartary, and add, "Mr. Collins, who is a Californian, has recently traversed Asia, and, indeed, the whole breadth of the Russian Empire, from west to east, and he is the first American, it is said, who has done it."

This is a mistake. Mr. John De Wolf returned to Bristol, R. I., the place of his residence, from such a journey in 1807 or 1808. He, in company with a Russian Count by the name of Langsdorff, left St. Petersburg and traversed the whole breadth of the Russian Empire, from west to east, in sledges drawn by dogs. When they reached the eastern coast of Kamtschatka, they passed over to the Aleutian Islands, and from thence to the northwest coast of North America, where they wintered. I was a little girl at the time of his return, living with my brother-in-law, John De Wolf, own cousin to the first mentioned, and recollect seeing him, and hearing much of his adventures. During the summer of 1818, I spent two months with his wife in Boston, whither he had removed, and while there read a book published either by Count Langsdorff or Mr. De Wolf (I forget which), giving an account of their travels. I recollect that it stated they found the climate in the high northern latitude in which they wintered considerably warmer than that of Boston. I saw, while in his house, specimens of the work of the natives, which Mr. De Wolf brought home with him. These, I think, were from the Aleutian Islands. This is the same Mr. De Wolf whom Dr. Stone, in his life of Bishop Griswold, mentions under the cognomen of Nor-west John.

Yours, LUCY T. DE HARO. ELIZABETHTOWN, Ky., Nov 4th, 1857.

Yesterday a negro man, belonging to Mrs. Hancock Taylor, was arrested and lodged in jail. He is charged with incendiarism in setting fire to a barn of Lawrence Young, Esq., some months ago.

Our New Orleans exchanges state that the election in that city passed off very quietly. A small vote was polled.

The thermometer at 12 o'clock last night was down to freezing point.

The Straight Republicans polled only 145 votes in Massachusetts.

THE PARDON OF POWELL.—The exercise of Gov. Morehead's executive clemency in the pardon of Ben. Powell, Jr., has been made the subject of characteristic comment in the editorial columns of one of the city papers. As the best response to the querulous complaints of that sheet we publish the following from the Frankfort Commonwealth. It explains the whole matter. We may as well say in this connection that the leading Democratic organ of the city and State has published the facts of the pardon, and justified Gov. Morehead in his conduct.

We regret to see that a Democratic paper in Louisville has thought proper to find fault with the exercise of the pardoning power by Gov. Morehead, and especially in the case of young Powell, who was convicted as an accessory to the murder of Faris, in Louisville. That this paper would find any fault with the Governor if he were a member of the same political party as its editor, few will believe. It is all a piece of petty demagogism, and was written either for partisan purposes, or from an unconquerable desire to revile. Like Sir Peter Teazle with his lady, the editor takes infinite satisfaction and pleasure in quarrelling with every act of the Chief Executive of the State. We will briefly state the facts of the case and then let the public judge whether all the twaddle of the Louisville paper is not just so much stuff and fustian. They are as follows:

It was represented to Gov. Morehead that Powell was convicted as an accessory to the murder of Faris, and that the principal and one other accessory had been subsequently discharged by order of the Judge, and further, that the probabilities of the case were, that had they all been tried together Powell would have been acquitted and the other two convicted. The Judge who tried Powell, the Commonwealth's Attorney, the city Judge and city attorney, and all the jury, united in the appeal to the Governor to pardon him, and made out such a case that he felt it to be his duty to exercise his pardoning power for Powell's benefit. It may not be amiss to state further, that the most deplorable consequences to the female members of Powell's family have been the result of his conviction, and it was supposed that his pardon, besides being an act due to him and to mercy and justice, would mitigate the poignancy of their sufferings. From a personal examination of all the facts laid before the Governor by the legal authorities of Louisville and men whose official connection with the case would necessarily cause them to speak the strictest truth, we are convinced that Gov. Morehead was not only right in pardoning Powell, but that he would have laid himself liable to just censure had he not acted precisely as he did. How is the Governor to decide upon such a matter if not from the testimony of the judge, prosecuting attorneys, and the jury, all of whom in this case represented it as the Governor's duty to act as he did? It is evident that he must rely upon their representations. We may as well remark that Gov. Morehead has granted fewer pardons and remissions than any of his predecessors, and invariably demands the most incontestable evidence that he is right before he exercises his clemency.

[From the Lawrence Herald of Freedom.]

KANSAS.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN GOV. WALKER AND CITIZENS OF LAWRENCE.

LAWRENCE, Oct. 20, 1857.

To His Excellency Robert J. Walker, Governor Kansas Territory, and Hon. P. P. Stanton, Secretary Kansas Territory.

GENTLEMEN: We, the undersigned, your fellow-citizens, having heard that your just action in rejecting the fraudulent returns from Oxford, in this district, has created great excitement against you, among certain persons now assembled at Leocompton, and that they are threatening violence, desirous of preserving the peace of the Territory, we respectfully invite you to remove to this locality, and we pledge you a hearty welcome, and full protection against the fiends who would crush you, and trample upon the dearest rights of the people of Kansas. Respectfully, yours,

J. H. LANE, G. W. BROWN, RICHARD REAF, And 100 other citizens of Lawrence.

LECOMPTON, Oct. 21, 1857.

GENTLEMEN: We have received your communication of this date, inviting us to remove to the city of Lawrence, and offering your protection against personal violence, which you suppose has been threatened by certain persons in Leocompton. It is quite true, gentlemen, that the evening succeeding our reception of the Oxford returns a small meeting here of fifteen or twenty persons denounced our course, in connection with the administration of the affairs of Kansas; but no threats of personal violence were made, as far as we have learned; and we entertain no apprehensions of that nature. Even if such menaces had been made, our official duty requires our presence now at Leocompton, and no hazard of personal consequences would deter us from remaining here. Whilst, therefore, we must decline your invitation to remove to Lawrence, we tender you our sincere thanks for your hospitalities so kindly proffered. We thank you, also, gentlemen, for the approbation you have been pleased to express, of our course in regard to the extraordinary returns (as they are called) from Oxford. From our first inspection of that document, we never doubted or hesitated as to its rejection. But besides the intrinsic evidence on the face of the paper itself, we deemed it our duty, by a visit to that precinct, to ascertain the facts which are set forth in our proclamation of the 10th inst. From the period of our entrance into this Territory, it has been our determination, so far as within our power, to enable the people of Kansas, in the true meaning of the organic law, to control their own Government; and to this policy we shall continue steadfastly to adhere. Influenced by these considerations, we have rejected the spurious and illegal returns from McGee county, as well as from Oxford. Accept, gentlemen, most sincere assurances of the respectful consideration of your fellow-citizens, R. J. WALKER, FRED. P. STANTON.

To Messrs. Lane, Brown, Reaf, and upwards of one hundred citizens.

PORT OF LOUISVILLE.

ARRIVALS. Diamond, Evansville. DEPARTURES. Superior, Cin. Empire, Owensboro. Superior, Cin. Empire, Owensboro. Prima Donna, N. O.

RECEIPTS.

Per Emma Dean from Carrollton—101 bbls whisky, Root; 32 do potatoes, Murray; 1,000 plow handles, 60 bbls lime, 133 bags, 124 bbls apples, 52 bales hay, 20 do beer, 131 do potatoes, 26 bags corn, 10 bbls flour, 105 empty kegs, 8 pkgs, owners.

Per Emma Dean from Carrollton—130 bbls whisky, Root; 103 bales hay, 63 sacks bran, 50 do oats, Clifford; 52 bbls hay, Hamilton; 45 bbls potatoes, Murray; 30 do lime, Duponts; 300 bags corn, Shannon; 57 bales hay, Moorhead; 6 barrels Wheaton; 19 sacks beer, Palgraf; 25 pkgs stirs, 90 kegs, 800 kegs, order.

FROM YAUX'S COUNTRY RESIDENCES.—The True Way to Live.

The true way to live, says the prudent economist, is to live as we go; and this rule is of thousand fold application. If we wish to realize our existence, we must pay as we go, not only our debts to the body, but what we owe to our higher, purer, better, and more ideal nature, or we accumulate a heavy debt that drags us down in after life. Some people form a notion that they can devote five, ten, fifteen, or twenty years to the accumulation of means to purchase enjoyment; and can then sit down comfortably and enjoy it. But the order of nature is entirely averse to any such investment of time; she permits nothing of the sort to enjoy every day; says nature; clear up your accounts every day, with your good genius, and cheerfully subscribe something to your ideal life, to your taste for the beautiful, to your domestic happiness; or, when the ten years are past, you may find yourself with a large account at the bank, but with very little capacity to enjoy anything that your money can purchase. And it is not for ourselves alone, but for the sake of our children, that we should love to build our homes, whether they be villas, cottages, or log houses, beautifully and well. Men and women can go abroad and take their pleasure elsewhere; they can gratify their desire for variety and excitement, in a hundred different ways, but the young people are mostly at home. It is their store house for amusement; their opportunity for relaxation, their main resource; and thus they are exposed to its influence for good or evil, unceasingly; their pliable, susceptible minds take in its whole expression with the fullest possible force, and while unerring accuracy. They soon learn thoroughly to despair of every possibility of enjoyment it possesses; and their spoiled instinct for the good and true are perpetual seeking in it for a gratification of their nascent perceptions of the beautiful. It is only by degrees, that the young, hungry soul, born and bred in a hard, unlovely home, accepts the coarse fate to which, not the poverty, but the indifference of parents condemns it. It is many, many years before the irrepressible longing becomes utterly hopeless. Perhaps it is never crushed out entirely, but it is so stupefied by slow degrees into despairing stagnation, that it often seems to die, and to make no sign. The meagre, joyless, torpid home atmosphere in which it is forced to vegetate absolutely starves it out; and thus the good intention that the all-wise creator had in view, when distilling a desire for the beautiful into the infant, is painfully frustrated. It is frequently from this cause, and from this alone, that the impulsive, high-spirited, light-hearted boy will dwindle by degrees into a dumpy, shrewd, narrow-minded, and selfish youth; from the vigor, again, into a prudent, hard, and horny manhood, and at last into a covetous, unlovely, and unloved old age. The single explanation is all sufficient; he never had a pleasant home.

It is knowledge, and not money, that is the chief source of every pleasurable emotion that may be caused by a building.

The Chimney.—The chimney is a most expressive feature, and deserves to be brought prominently into notice in domestic architecture. As a general rule, it is desirable in this climate to build the chimneys in the body of the house, and not in the outside walls.

The Color of Buildings.—In arranging the tints for the exterior of a country house, it is better to make them a little warmer than will be entirely satisfactory, at first, because the pigments must certainly fade more or less in a few months, and the permanent effect is what should most be thought of at starting. In painting a country house, the aim should be to give it a cool effect in summer, and a warm effect in winter; and this is not so difficult as might at first be supposed, because all combinations of color are mutually dependant on each other; and the marked contrast in the appearance of the surface of the soil gives an opportunity, when choosing the tints for a house, to select a happy medium that shall be suited to more tints than one.

Vaux's Villas and Cottages.

CULTIVATION OF PEAR ORCHARDS.—Elliot, in his American Fruit Growers' Guide, thus writes of soils and manures for the pear tree:

The pear roots thrive best in a soil where the subsoil is at once dry and moist; that is, where it is open and porous sufficient to admit of free drainage, and yet where the roots extending deeply and freely in it, reach moisture in seasons of extreme drought. Cold clay is a bad subsoil, and when it exists in the ground of a prospective orchard it should be deeply and thoroughly subsoiled, and well drained. The pear on quince roots succeeds best in rich, deep, moist, loamy ground, even enduring considerable water better than dry sand.

The following is the analysis of the ash of the pear, as made by Dr. Emmons:

	Sap Wood.	Bark.
Potash.....	22.25	6.20
Soda.....	1.84	—
Chlorine.....	0.81	1.70
Sulphuric acid.....	0.50	1.89
Phosphate of lime.....	27.22	6.50
Phosphate of peroxide of iron.....	0.31	—
Carbonic acid.....	27.69	37.29
Lime.....	12.64	30.36
Magnesia.....	3.00	9.40
Silica.....	0.80	0.40
Coal.....	0.17	0.65
Organic matter.....	4.02	4.20
	100.25	98.30

He goes on to say:

From this it will be seen what is most wanted in the soil to produce healthy foliage and wood in the pear. As a general thing, soils usually are or become deficient in lime and the phosphates, and the cheapest remedy is liberal dressing of wood ashes and bone dust; or in sections where bone dust is not easily attainable, dig in around the tree whole bones from the daily use of a family, or procured from a slaughter-house. Potash dissolved in water and applied to vegetable mould from the woods, and this dug in around the tree, is also a cheap and ready way of supplying food requisites. Iron filings, etc., from smith's shops are also good, and hence the impression of some that through it the blight was cured or prevented, the fact being only that a certain element requisite to health was exhausted in the soil. Oyster shell lime is also an excellent manure. In England all the wood ashes are saved by families, and purchased by farmers at a high price, and have a fixed market value as much as any other market production. Some of the rich farmers give peat to the poorer classes to burn on condition to save the ashes for them, which would be an excellent idea in this country to adopt, particularly in New Jersey, where it can be found in plenty.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

WE are receiving our full and entire stock of Musical Instruments, such as: Guitars and Violins; Violoncellos and Banjos; Drums and Tamborines; Violin, Guitar, and Cello Strings; And Trimmings for all Instruments.

Brass Instruments of all descriptions. We pay very particular attention to this branch of trade.

Our assortment of Strings for all the various stringed instruments is full and complete, and of superior quality. Country Dealers supplied at lowest Eastern rates.

D. P. FAULDS & CO., Importers of Musical Merchandise and Publishers of Music, 529 Main st., between Second and Third streets, opposite the Bank of Kentucky.

FANCY BASKETS.—A splendid assortment of Fancy Baskets, embracing the celebrated Berlin Reticule and Saffor, Flower, Card, and Work Baskets for sale at low rates by J. H. T. W. W. T. BOTT, 38 Fourth st.

MECHANICAL TOYS.—Locomotives, Steamboats, Horse and Buggy, Circus &c. &c. and a horse; and many other new styles Toys never before brought to this market. Call and see them at J. H. T. BOTT, 38 Fourth st.

FRAGRANCES.—THE ETERNAL PERFUME.—This elegant and delightful perfume is for sale by J. H. T. BOTT, 38 Fourth st.

TUESDAY EVENING, NOV. 10, 1857.

During the panic which so seriously disturbed the exchanges, several dry goods and other houses in New York, rather than submit to the enormous premiums demanded at the West for gold and drafts on New York, ordered remittances to be made in wheat and other produce, much of which has recently arrived and turned out well. A shipment of spring wheat, bought in Chicago and forwarded to a dry goods house in New York as a remittance, was sold at \$1 per bushel. It was shipped at Chicago, on the 14th of October, the day on which the New York banks suspended, when gold in Chicago was at a premium of 12 per cent and sight bills on New York could not be had at any price. The sale yielded a sum which fully paid the difference of exchange, or proved equal to a sight draft at par.

Letters from Hayti down to the 14th ult. contain very interesting news. Capt. James A. Lee, of the American bark A. G. Washburn, belonging to Bristol, R. I., had been thrown into prison for driving a local trapper of foreign seamen from off his vessel when engaged in tampering with his crew. Captain Lee was very harshly dealt with, and official appeals to the minister in his behalf met with no consideration. The Emperor refused to see the Acting Consul of the United States on the subject, which had produced great excitement.

The weather was very favorable for the collection of the coffee crop, which would be immense, averaging 30,000,000 pounds, an excess of 20,000,000 pounds over that of last year. It sold at \$9 50 per 100 pounds.

In the Treasury report for 1845, the following statement of the comparative values of the raw material and manufactured product was forcibly and clearly presented: "At present prices our cotton crop will yield an annual product of \$72,000,000, and the manufactured fabric \$504,000,000, furnishing profits abroad to thousands of capitalists, and wages to hundreds of thousands of the working classes, all of whom would be deeply injured by any disturbance, growing out of a state of war, to the direct and adequate supply of the raw material."

The President has proclaimed the binding force of the treaty between the United States and Peru, concluded on the basis that "free ships make free goods, and the property of neutrals on board enemy's vessels is not subject to detention or confiscation unless the same be contraband of war." The contracting parties engage to apply these principles to the commerce and navigation of all such Powers and States as shall consent to adopt them as permanent and immutable.

RESIGNATION OF GOV. IZARD, OF NEBRASKA. Gov. Izard, of Nebraska, has forwarded to Washington his resignation of the Governorship, assigning as the main reason for the step, that the climate of Nebraska is so severe, as to be unsuited to his constitution. His residence there last winter he characterizes as the most disagreeable part of his life.

There are indications, says the New York Times, that the news of our hard times received on the other side will materially check emigration; the ship Baltic, one of the most popular of Zerega's Liverpool line, arrived here yesterday with only 29 passengers, all told. She sailed Oct. 6, after the intelligence of the revolution had reached England.

Quinlan, the city sexton of Chicago, and a medical student named York have been arrested in that place charged with robbing graves. Two bodies were found in their possession. They were held to bail in \$2,000 to answer. The punishment is a fine of \$500.

The agricultural division of the Patent Office has received from Wm. Bakewell, of Pittsburg, Pa., a sheet of paper made from the Chinese sugar-cane. The color of the paper is fair and its texture firm, compact, tough, and well-adapted to the requirements of bank-note paper.

It is reported that the potato crop in Ireland is very light, the returns not being more than half of 1856, but the superior quality of the new crop over that of last year very largely makes amends for the decrease in bulk. The disease is not so disastrous as was expected.

The suspension of Messrs. N. B. Curtis & Co., bankers of Peoria, is announced. They were the owners of the Cherokee Banking and Insurance Company of Dalton, Ga. In a card they state that they expect to resume specie payments in thirty days.

Thomas Allen has been found guilty of an attempt to poison the boarders at the Ray House, Indianapolis, and sent to the Jeffersonville penitentiary for five years.

The Navy Department has received dispatches from Commander Hoff, stationed at Panama. Speaking of Panama affairs, he says:

Everything on the Isthmus at present remains quiet. A few days since, however, considerable excitement existed, but entirely of a local as well as of an amusing character, arising from a bill of divorcement having been introduced into the Legislature while in session here. Its features were of an abominable character, destroying the marriage tie at the mere instance of one or the other individual going before a magistrate. It passed into a law, and they then adjourned sine die. The Governor, however, had the good sense to reconvene the Legislature, directing a reconsideration and bringing before them his veto.

This veto was accompanied by an armed body of young men, who, when the Legislature tried to enforce it a second time, began with loud shouts and ultimately, by threatening one or two of the parties, succeeded in having the motion lost. The members of this grave assemblage then dispersed to their homes. The object seemed to be perfectly understood. Some six members had influence sufficient to carry this obnoxious affair, from the well-known desire to separate themselves from their wives, and hence the intrusion of the young men, and my presenting to you the state of morals on the Isthmus and district of Panama.

The Legislature also passed a law instituting some forty per cent, instead of eight as heretofore, on the business profits of all houses of trade over \$500. The merchants here, who are principally foreigners, are about complaining under protest to the Governor, and I have no doubt it will on the next session be repealed, or brought down to a more satisfactory arrangement.

It was Cobbett who said—and told the truth, too—that woman is never so amiable as when she is useful; as for beauty, though men may fall in love with girls at play, there is nothing to make them stand to their love like seeing them at work—engaged in the useful offices of home and family.

The wharves designed for the accommodation of the Great Eastern steamship, with the buildings erected upon them, at Portland, are now fully completed.

[From the New York Courier and Enquirer.]

JUDGE GOULD ON NATURALIZATION.—The Hon. Geo. Gould, of Troy, while holding a circuit of the Supreme Court in the Third district, was applied to by a stout Hibernian for "his papers," in the manner following, to-wit:

The clerk informed the Judge that the man wished to be naturalized, and (he clerk) proposed to conduct the matter, as usual, at his own desk, without interrupting the business of the court. The Judge replied that he knew no business more important than giving a man the full rights of an American citizen, and that he would himself conduct the proceedings in open court.

The applicant thereupon produced his certificate of intention and his witnesses as to residence, good character, &c. After which the following colloquy ensued:

Judge.—You say you prefer living in this country to returning to Ireland; will you tell me why?

Pat.—This is a land of liberty, yer Honor.

Judge.—You show that you are attached to our institutions; what are they?

Pat.—(No answer.)

Judge.—Who governs the country?

Pat.—The President, sure.

Judge.—Who makes the laws?

Pat.—Such as yer Honor.

Judge.—No; I only administer the laws. Who governs this State?

Pat.—(No answer.)

Judge.—Mr. Clerk, hand me the blank form of the naturalization oath. [This being handed.] There is in this oath a clause by which you are to swear you will support the Constitution of the United States.

Pat.—Oh, yes, yer Honor! I'm ready to swear to that.

Judge.—Did you ever read that Constitution?

Pat.—No, yer Honor.

Judge.—Or a word of it?

Pat.—No, yer Honor.

Judge.—Did you ever hear a word of it read?

Pat.—No, yer Honor.

Judge.—Can you read and write?

Pat.—Yes, sir.

Judge.—Do you know one word that is in the Constitution of the United States?

Pat.—Indeed and I do not, yer Honor.

Judge.—You have lived in this country nearly six years; you can read and write, and you have been all this time intending to become a citizen here, yet you have never taken the trouble to learn or know one word of the instrument you are now ready to take a solemn oath to support.

An American born here, and living here until he is twenty-one years of age, learns more or less of the Constitution under which he lives, as well as of the rights and duties of citizenship. At any rate, whether it does this or not, he is presumed to have done it, and therefore the laws of the land give him the right to vote without the formality of an oath; it is his birth-right. To those not born on the soil, the law applies a different rule, and requires from them the oath now under consideration in your case. I hold that the demands in part on the condition that the applicant should at least understand it; and I will never allow such an abuse of the law as would be committed by your taking that oath in your present circumstances. You cannot be naturalized by this court.

The above, which is an exact relation of an actual occurrence, touches the very root of this matter of naturalization, and of course applies to all nationalities as well as that of the subject of the story. The evils which the American party professes to seek the cure are the consequences of the abuse of the naturalization laws, and the little business transacted here. Had those laws been always, and were they now, administered with the integrity of purpose and common sense view of their requirements, exhibited by Judge Gould, there would be little ground of objection, if any, to the effect of their operations. The scattered remnants of the Know Nothing party may make themselves consistently useful in their day and generation, by endeavoring to secure the universal application of the sound and simple principles of which this case is an exponent.

[From the London Times, Oct. 23.]

DEATH OF THE HORSE PRYOR.—Betting for the Cambridgehire Stakes.—A few weeks ago Lecomte, one of the American horses imported into this country, died of colic, and we have now to announce the death of Pryor, an animal that came to England with a high reputation.

At Tattersall's yesterday, the inclement weather prevented subscribers from mustering in large numbers at the corner. There was a marked absence of backers of horses, and the little business transacted here. Had those laws been always, and were they now, administered with the integrity of purpose and common sense view of their requirements, exhibited by Judge Gould, there would be little ground of objection, if any, to the effect of their operations. The scattered remnants of the Know Nothing party may make themselves consistently useful in their day and generation, by endeavoring to secure the universal application of the sound and simple principles of which this case is an exponent.

CAMBRIDGEHIRE STAKES.

9 to 1 against Captain Smith's El Hakim, 3 years, 6st. 5lb. (taken).
9 to 1 against Lord J. Scott's Mostissima, 3 years, 6st. 5lb. (taken).
10 to 8 against Mr. R. Ten Broeck's Priore, 4 years, 7st. 1lb. (taken).
14 to 1 against Mr. Wigram's Cyrene, 3 years, 6st. 7lb. 14 to 1 against Capt. F. L. de la Grange's Mad de Chantilly, 3 years, 6st. 2lb. (taken).
25 to 1 against Mr. Simpson's Whist, 3 years, 6st. 11lb. (taken).
25 to 1 against Mr. J. H. Smith's Fighting Willie, 6 years, 6st. 13lb. (taken and forfeited).
100 to 1 against Admiral Harcourt's Ellington, 4 years, 6st. 5lb. (taken).

When Col. Lee, of New York, was collecting subscriptions for the equestrian statue of Washington, now standing a monument of patriotism and art at the corner of Union-park, he had occasion to visit an old curmudgeon in the neighborhood, and calling out his subscription paper, requested him to add his name to the list. But old Lucie declined respectfully.

"I do not see," he said, "what benefit this statue will be to me; and \$500 is a great deal of money to pay for the gratification of other people." "Benefit to you?" replied the Colonel; "why, sir, it will benefit you more than anybody else. The statue can be seen from every window of your house; it will be an ornament, and add dignity to the whole neighborhood, and it will perpetually remind you of the Father of his Country—the immortal Washington!" "Ah! Colonel," answered old Lucie, "I do not require a statue to remind me of him, for I always carry Washington here," and he placed his hand upon his heart. "Then let me tell you," replied Col. Lee, "if that is so, all I have to say is, that you have got Washington in a d—d tight place."

Wash. Union.

The Stunee Turns.—These wonderful prodigies, says the Wytheville (Va.) Telegraph, arrived in our town on Sunday last, and left Monday, with the intention, as we understand, of proceeding South as far as Cuba, for the purpose of exhibiting themselves. They had six of their children with them, and upon a gentleman expressing surprise at the number, he was coolly informed that there was a heap more at home, and upon inquiry it was ascertained that they had fourteen in all. They are above 40 years old, and seem to be in the enjoyment of good health.

While Mr. Abram Hubbard and his son were hunting coons in North Guilford, Conn., last week, their dog came upon the track of a strange animal, which proved to be a tiger cat. A gun was snapped three times without effect at the animal, who stood his ground and showed fight, and he was finally despatched with an axe. His weight was 33 pounds, length 3 feet 7 inches, height 19 inches.

Up and Down.—A lady neighbor and acquaintance, the dotting mother of a waggish lad, having bottled a lot of nice preserves, labelled them, "Put up by Mrs. D—" (her name). "Johnnie, her promising boy, having discovered the 'goodies,' soon ate up the contents of the bottle, and then wrote on the bottom of the label, "Put down by Johnnie D—".

It is not insulated facts and particular traits that constitute character; it is the general, prevailing, and predominant passion that designates the man, that detaches him from his fellows, and, like his personal features, contradistinguishes him from all approximations of similitude.

"No Accounting for Taste."—A Yankee, who had just come from Florence, being asked what he had seen and admired, and whether he was not in rapture with the Venus de Medici, replied, "Well, to tell the truth, I don't care about those stone gals."

To the Editors of the Louisville Bulletin.

GENTLEMEN: In your excellent editorials in this morning's Journal (Nov. 10), on the condition of the unemployed mechanics in our city, you seem to have slightly misunderstood the precise object for which the committee were appointed at the meeting on Saturday evening last.

That committee was appointed not for devising and carrying forward a plan of charitable relief, but to confer with the master mechanics and manufacturers in order to ascertain if there is a probability of any considerable proportion of the present unemployed operatives being furnished with work during the coming winter. Employment is the first object in view, and if this is found to be impossible pecuniary relief must necessarily follow. This employment committee can go forward with their labors, but it is hardly to be expected that any considerable proportion of the unemployed men and women of the city will be able to obtain work during the dull and dreary winter months now before us.

In the meantime the small accumulated surplus earnings of our mechanics and working men, especially those having families, are dwindling away, and the want of winter is drawing nearer and nearer. Every day brings to our notice additional cases bordering on actual suffering, and the sooner the public mind is aroused to action on this subject the better it will be for all parties concerned. Your suggestion as to relief committees in each ward is an excellent one, and no time should be lost in organizing these committees. For this purpose we need the wise counsel and the active services of our best citizens of all classes. No man should feel himself excused from doing all he can to alleviate the suffering and want which now surround us and which threaten to be still more pressing in their demands.

For this object, system and plan are needed. Whether this can be best accomplished by a more active re-organization of the old "Relief and Employment Society," or whether the pressing exigencies of the present times demand a different order of procedure is for the public to determine. My suggestion would be for a public meeting of all classes of our citizens to be held as soon as possible, and let some effectual plan of action be then and there agreed upon.

E. N.

VOLTAIRE'S EPIGRAM ON FREDERICK THE GREAT.

"King, author, philosopher, poet, musician, Free-mason, economist, bard, politician; Had Europe reared a Christian god! been! If a man, how would he have enraptured his queen!"

This was handed about Berlin and shown to that great legislator, the Prussian monarch, who deemed it a libel because it was true; and instead of employing a counsel, filling an information, and taking other tedious measures, took a more summary way of punishing the author, who, he knew, must be Voltaire, at that time resident at Berlin. He sent his sergeant-at-arms, not with a mace and scrap of parchment, but with such an instrument as the English drummers use for the good of the foot-soldiers who commit any offense against the law military. The Prussian hero went to the house of the poet and told him he came by his Majesty's special command to reward him for an epigram on his royal master, by administering thirty lashes on his naked back. The poor philosopher knew that remonstrance was vain, and after submitting with the best grace he could, opened the door and made a farewell *conge* to his unwelcome visitor, who did not offer to depart, but told him, with the most German gravity, "that the ceremony was not yet concluded, for that the monarch he had the honor of serving must be convinced that his mission was punctually fulfilled, on which he must have a receipt." This was also submitted to and given in the manner and form following: "Received from the right arm of Conrad Bachoffor, thirty lashes on my naked back, being in full of an epigram on Frederick King of Prussia, by Voltaire. Vice le Roi."—Knickerbocker.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5

The State Department is in receipt of dispatches from Wm. Carey Jones, but nothing of importance relative to Central America. Mr. Jones is perambulating from place to place without accomplishing anything. The administration have despaired of any good resulting from his mission, and speak of detaching some one to bring him home.

The Navy Department have received dispatches from the Pacific. The frigate Independence arrived at the navy yard, Mare Island, on the 4th ult., in fifty-nine and a half days from Panama. Her officers and crew were well. The John Adams was at Panama on the 17th ult., preparing to return to the United States. Everything on the Isthmus was quiet.

Important dispatches were also received from Washington Territory. J. W. Nesmith, Indian Agent, gives an account of the murder of Col. J. N. Eboay, at his residence on Whidby's Island. The Indians who perpetrated the murder were from the British possessions to the northward of Puget Sound. They are fierce, warlike, and athletic—superior in every respect to the other Indians on the Pacific coast. They have large canoes, some of which will hold one hundred men, and in which they proceed to sea in perfect safety. For several years they have been in the habit of visiting the settlements upon Puget Sound, sometimes for the purpose of trade, and at other times to commit depredations upon our people. The British traders supply them with arms and ammunition. Mr. Nesmith recommends that one or two small armed steamers be placed in his agency and on the coast for the protection of the inhabitants.

IMPORTANT BREACH OF PROMISE CASE.—Spiritualism.—The Pen-Yan Democrat says that one of these touching actions, the nature of which is well understood when embraced in this definition, was tried in the Circuit Court in that village last week, Judge Welles presiding. The plaintiff was Miss Elizabeth Baskin, aged thirty-two years, and the defendant, Mr. George L. Jones, aged thirty-one years, both of Milo. That he had courted and won the lady was an undeniable fact, for both having been sworn in the cause, both testified. The defence set up was, that while in this state of relations toward each other which precedes matrimony, the lady became a convert to spiritualism, and herself an "interpreting medium," and the gentleman not fancying the idea of a crowd of unseen spectators of his marital endearments and domestic felicity, declined to interchange those ratifications, without which no treaty is binding. There was proof on the other hand, that the "wooer had introduced his intended first to the table," and then, side by side, had courted the presence of the messengers which set tables to moving, and frightened said articles of furniture out of their wits.

The jury thought that Jones should pay nine hundred dollars for the violation of his pledged faith after so long a courtship.

MISS FLORA McFIMSEY IN ENGLAND.—In a letter from the daughter of a noble lord in England to a friend in this city, she says:

"Is Miss Flora McFimsey meant to represent a person in the highest class of life? For, you know, in England, the subject of dress is one that is quite ignored in good society. We remark that such a person may dress well, or the contrary, but any lady who talked a great deal, or even showed that she thought a great deal about dress, would be set down as a bore; and, as we express it, would be sent to Coventry."

"We take it for granted that the art of dress comes naturally to a lady-like mind, and requires no thought or effort; consequently any one too smart is generally set down as a person with bad taste and vulgar. That is how we settle things here, and we should not stand Miss Flora for an hour. Our papers have of late written a great deal against ladies' dress, and very rightly too, for the present fashion is absurd and unnatural."—N. Y. Post.

Cure for Stammering.—At every syllable pronounced, tap at the same time with the finger. By no doing the most inveterate stammerer will be surprised to find he can pronounce quite fluently, and by long and constant practice he will pronounce perfectly well. This may be explained in two ways, either by a sympathetic consentaneous action of the nerves of voluntary motion in the finger, and in those of the tongue, which is the most probable; or it may be that the movement of the finger distracts the attention of the individual from his speech, and allows a free action of the nervous system in articulation.—Scientific American.

At the newboys' lodging house, in New York, two boys sleep spoon fashion in one bed two feet wide, says the superintendent.

BOARDING in a genteel private family, in a central part of the city, for a small family. Address A. B. drawer No. 18, Louisville, Ky. 014 14btr

NOTICE.—The undersigned would take this method of returning his thanks to his friends and the public generally for the liberal patronage he has received during the past 10 years. Having resumed business, he may be found, for the present, at the Show-Glass Factory, No. 314 Green street, between Third and Fourth, adjoining his old stand, where all orders for PAINTING, GLAZING, &c., will be promptly attended to at prices to suit the times. 014 14btr J. H. HOWE.

MODES DE PARIS.

MADAME A. JONES.

106 Fourth street, between Market and Jefferson. Would respectfully announce to her friends and customers of the city and its vicinity that, having just returned from the North with the largest and most complete assortment of

PARIAN MILLINERY GOODS, which for richness of material and elegance of style can not be excelled, she will be prepared to offer for their inspection an elegant assortment of

PAUL DRESS HATS, Bonnets, Ribbons, Flowers, Flower Garniture de Robes, Wreaths, Head-Dresses, Collar, Dress Caps, with a large variety of fine Feathers, Plumes, &c.

Madame J., having spared neither pains nor expense in her endeavors to select an elegant stock, feels assured that her present will surpass all her previous efforts to please the most refined taste.

All orders faithfully and promptly filled and on reasonable terms. 012 14btr

Dr. King's Dispensary.

DR. A. KING, a practitioner of New York for thirty years, and for the last four in this city, has removed his Dispensary to next door to Walker's Exchange, Third street, Louisville, for the treatment of Private Diseases, such as Gonorrhea, Syphilis, and all diseases of the skin and other derangements growing out of neglect or imperfect cure. His long experience and success enable him to act with confidence. All those who may confide their case to him may rest assured of having the disease effectually cured and every vestige of the difficulties perfectly eradicated from their constitutions.

Sufferers of old or recent date effectually cured in a few days by an operation which causes no pain. Where a stricture exists, general derangement of the whole constitution must ensue, a continuance of which will bring on a train of symptoms to be dreaded, and will undermine the constitution and cause premature old age.

SEMI-SEXUAL WEAKNESS.—Particular attention will be given to this disease and all the consequences growing out of it, brought on, in many cases, by the destructive habits of inconsiderate youth and excessive indulgence of the passions, which render the constitution, rendering the subject unfit for either business or society, and causing premature old age.

Persons abroad, by writing and stating their cases, with a fee enclosed (post paid), can have the medicine sent to their address, with necessary directions for using the same.

The strictest secrecy observed in all cases. 014 14btr

Office hours at the Dispensary from 9 o'clock in the morning until 9 in the evening. 012 14btr

PICTURES.

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THE KNOWLEDGE OF GOD OBJECTIVELY CONSIDERED, being the first part of Theology Considered as Science, by Rev. J. Breckinridge, D. D., LL. D. Price \$2.

Life-Studies, or How to Live, by Rev. John Ballie. 40c.

Adolphus Monod's Farewell to his Friends and to the Church. 50c.

The Labor of the Rev. T. H. Calland, LL. D., by Rev. Henry Humphrey, D. D. \$1.

Mia and Charlie, or a Week's Holiday at Rydale Rectory, with Illustrations. 75c.

Practical Elements, with a Review of Rev. Dr. Bellows's Lecture on the Theater. 75c.

Just received and for sale by A. DAVIDSON, n10 14btr Third street, near Market.

GREAT ATTRACTION!!!

Dress Goods at Cost!

MARTIN & PENTON,

96 Fourth-st.

WILL from this day offer their stock of

ELEGANT SILK ROBES.

My agency and A. J. JONES, RICH PLAIN AND PLAIN SILKS, FIGURED ALL WOOL DE LAINES, EMBROIDERED PLAIN, and

EMBROIDERED OF ALL KINDS

At cost for cash, and will receive the notes of the following Banks: Bank of Illinois, Old Bank of Tennessee, Indiana, Ohio, Virginia, South Carolina, and Free Bank of Tennessee, as follows: Bank of Paris, Merchants Bank, Farmers Bank, Bank of Commerce, Bank of the Union, Bank of Chattanooga, Bank of Memphis, Northern Bank of Tennessee, Bank of America, Bank of Middle Tennessee, Citizens Bank, and Southern Bank.

DOMESTICS.

Their stock of Domestic is now very complete, and which they offer at very low prices.

A call from purchasers is solicited. n7 14btr MARTIN & PENTON, 96 Fourth st.

NUGENT'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH AND

English and French Pocket Dictionary, containing all the words in general use, for sale by C. HAGAN & CO. n5 14btr

New and Interesting.

LIFE of James Montgomery, by Mrs. Helen C. Knight, author of Memoirs of Hannah More. \$1 25.

A Book for Youth.—The Poor Boy and the Merchant Prince, or Elements of Success, drawn from the life and character of the late Amos Lawrence, by W. M. Thayer. 75 cents.

Illustrations of Scripture, suggested by a tour through the Holy Land, by Prof. Hackett, of the Newton Theological Institute. \$1.

CRUMP & WELSH, n5 14btr 84 Fourth street, near Market.

GOLD PENS.

JUST received, a large supply of the most approved makes, with or without holders, different sizes, and at rates far below our heretofore prices.

CRUMP & WELSH, n5 14btr 84 Fourth street, near Market.

THE AMERICAN SPORTSMAN, containing Hints to Sportsmen, Notes on Shooting, the Habits of the Wild Fowls of America, by E. J. Lewis, M. D. Price \$3. n5 14btr

THE ANALOGY OF ANCIENT CRAFT MASONRY to Natural and Revealed Religion, by Charles Scott. Price \$3. n5 14btr C. HAGAN & CO.

THE FREE MASON'S MANUAL, a Companion for the Initiated, by Rev. R. J. Stewart. Price \$1 25. For sale by [n5 14btr] C. HAGAN & CO.

A TREATISE ON THE HISTORY AND MANAGEMENT of Ornamental and Domestic Poultry, by Rev. Edmund Sanl Dixon, with additions by J. J. Kerr, M. D. Price \$1 25. n5 14btr C. HAGAN & CO.

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HAVE MARKED DOWN THEIR STOCK

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UNCURRENT MONEY WANTED.

We are taking in exchange for HATS, CAPS, and GLOVES, and MISSES' FUR FURS the notes of all solvent Free Banks of Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, and Tennessee at PAR.

PRATHER, SMITH, & CO., n3 14btr 455 Main st.

BOYS' SOFT HATS AND CLOTH, PLUSH, and VELVET CAPS of all the different styles, colors, and qualities for sale at greatly reduced prices for cash at

PRATHER, SMITH, & CO.'s, n2 14btr 455 Main st.

An exceedingly accomplished and finely educated young lady wishes a situation to teach all the English branches and music. We can recommend her in very strong terms. Apply to the Journal office. n10 14btr

The Rev. Mr. Hay will lecture before the Young Men's Christian Association this (Tuesday) evening at 7 o'clock at the Second Presbyterian Church, Third street, between Green and Walnut. Subject: The causes of the mutiny in India. Tickets twenty-five cents, to be had at the door.

NOTICE! TENNESSEE MONEY.—The notes of the following banks will be received at the store of G. B. Tabb, corner of Fourth and Market streets, at par in exchange for goods at greatly reduced prices: Bank of Tennessee, Union Bank, Planters Bank, Merchants Bank, Bank of Paris, Farmer's Bank, Bank of Commerce, Bank of the Union, Southern Bank, Northern Bank of Tennessee, Bank of America, Citizens Bank, Bank of Middle Tennessee, Bank of Chattanooga, Commercial Bank, City Bank, Traders Bank, and Bank of Bank. This house has a large and complete stock of fancy and staple dry goods, and we would recommend it to all persons in search of bargains and the latest styles of goods. Corner of Fourth and Market sts. n2 14btr

75 Crates White Porcelain. Just arrived direct from the English pottery and for sale at greatly reduced prices, for which we will take in full the State Banks of Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, and Tennessee. Please call and examine at

A. JAEGER & CO., n9 btr Nos. 119 and 121 Fourth st

